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October 22, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 78
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Humidity 52 52

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RIGA GULF ACTIONS.

Russian Forces Leave Moon Sound.

London, October 21.
A German official wireless states:—We reached the east coast of Dago Island, penetrating into the interior. So far the prisoners taken number several hundreds. We occupied Schilden Island. The Russian naval forces have left Moon Sound, proceeding in a northerly direction, abandoning the Slava as well as our grounded vessels.

Dago Island Captured.

London, October 21.
A German wireless official message states:—Dago Island is in our hands.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Opening of the Preliminary Parliament.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Preliminary Parliament has opened at the Marie Palace, being attended by representatives of the bourgeois, democrats, members of the Government, Allied and neutral diplomats, Russian and foreign pressmen and the general public. M. Kerensky, in a speech, hoped Parliament would assist the Government to safeguard the rights of the Constituent Assembly, the opening of which must in no wise be postponed. The Government would co-operate to the utmost in the work which Parliament began. It was an extremely hard and responsible time for the Government, and Parliament must pay attention to the most difficult problem of restoring combativeness in the Army, enabling them to repulse the enemy, who was becoming more insolent and more triumphant, not owing to his own strength but to Russian impotence. He declared that Russia, if she were willing, could emerge from a painful situation much sooner than her enemies thought. Amid universal cheers, M. Kerensky enthusiastically paid a tribute to the valour of the Russian sailors and declared that he could not say as much for the Army. Thereafter, amid cheers, M. Kerensky gave up the presidential chair to Madame Breshkova, who invited the assembly to elect a President. M. Arsenyeff, President of the Executive of the Peasants' Delegates, was elected by a majority of 228.

A Call to the People.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the papers unanimously call upon the people to realise the gravity of the Riga events and to concentrate on the defence of the country. They declare that the Fleet will defend the approaches to Petrograd to the last.

General Tcheremisinof, in an Order to the Northern Front, denounces the agitators who are spreading the rumour that the troops will desert the trenches at a given date.

M. Kerensky considers that the evacuation of Petrograd is in no wise urgent and can be carried out gradually.

The *Bourse Caselle* understands that the Government will go to Moscow during the first fortnight of November. The removal of factories, workshops and military schools has begun.

RUSSIAN TROOPS DECLINE TO FRATERNISE.

London, October 21.
A Russian wireless official message states:—Our troops disregarded the enemy's signals to fraternise on the Narotch Lake and the Bzozow River. Our fire dispersed the signalers.

THE GERMAN SEA-RAID.

Merchant Ships Sunk in Quick Succession.

London, October 21.
According to a message from Bergen, the survivors of the convoy state that they left the Norwegian coast on Tuesday afternoon and were attacked at seven o'clock the next morning. The Germans ordered the convoy to stop and started firing immediately, quickly sinking the destroyers, which were far inferior in size and equipment. They then sank the merchantmen in succession. The whole affair lasted an hour. The steamers succeeded in launching lifeboats, but several filled owing to the heavy seas. The survivors reached Norway after two days of suffering at sea.

Big Number of Victims.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says thirty-seven members of the crews of the Norwegian and Swedish ships were rescued in the action in the North Sea. It is known that sixteen Norwegians, seventeen Swedes and eighty-six Englishmen perished in the action, but the number is probably greater. The victims include three women.

SUCCESSES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, October 21.
A Mesopotamia official message states:—We carried out successful operations in the vicinity of Dillawa and Kizilbat. Our columns began an enveloping movement on Friday and drove the enemy across the Dila. The Turk destroyed a bridge at Kizilbat and retreated to the southern hills of the Jebel Hamrin Ridge. We took some prisoners and captured wagon-loads of ammunition.

ANOTHER NAVAL AIRCRAFT RAID.

London, October 21.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft on Friday night dropped large quantities of explosives on Bragee dock and Engel aerodrome. Fire broke out at the latter. A four machines returned.

ENEMY RETREAT IN EAST AFRICA.

London, October 21.
An East African message states:—The main enemy forces are retreating from Obemura and have reached Mahwa, abandoning their hospitals. We occupied Bopanda and Lokaldi Mission and forced the German towards Nyangao. We occupied Nyangao on Wednesday. Two Nigerian battalions temporarily detached suffered heavily. We joined up with them on Thursday and drove off counter-attacks. Fighting is proceeding.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"THE SILENT RAID."

Details of the Zeppelin Visit.

London, October 21.
Of the twenty-seven deaths in what is styled "The Silent Raid," on Friday, seven were killed by a bomb in a shopping district of the West End and thirteen by a bomb which wiped out three houses in a suburban street. Eight of the latter belonged to one family, the mother, two boys, four girls and a baby. Another bomb demolished a tall suburban house, in the cellar of which fifteen people were taking refuge. These were rescued after an hour's work, some a little injured. Yesterday the Premier visited the bombed areas. The damage to property in London is not serious. A remarkable feature is that numerous people in the suburbs knew nothing about the raid till it had passed. In a street in London where a solitary bomb fell nobody heard the engines of the Zeppelin and the fall of the bomb was the most surprising thing. There is much criticism as to the silence of the anti-aircraft guns.

Mr. Churchill's Aspirations.

London, October 21.
The air-raid has evoked articles in the *Sunday Times* and the *Observer*, demanding without further delay a Government announcement as to the constitution of the Air Ministry. A lobbyist of the *Sunday Times* says that the political group which has been watching Mr. Winston Churchill is convinced that he is manoeuvring to be Air Minister immediately Parliamentary authority for the latter is obtained. Much depends on whether General Smuts will be able to remain much longer, but meanwhile Mr. Churchill is drastically reorganising the Ministry of Munitions. He has dismissed Sir John Edge, the Controller of Agricultural Machinery, and Lieut.-Col. A. G. Stern, the Director General of Mechanical Warfare Supply. The latter is one of the two men who are entitled to credit for the tanks.

Later.

The *Weekly Dispatch* states that Mr. Churchill does not desire to leave the Ministry of Munitions.

Lost Their Way.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says a book found on the Zeppelin captured at Bourbonne les Bains supports the theory that the Zeppelins lost their way on returning from England. The Zeppelins seem to be of a new type, as they are bigger than usual and are able to fly at a speed of 110 kilometres an hour and rise to a height of 6,000 metres.

Compelled to Descend.

London, October 21.
A French communique states that the two Zeppelins which fell in the zone of the interior were disabled when attacked by aeroplanes and anti-aircraft guns. They were compelled to descend near the Sieternon Valley zone. The crews, who set the ships afire, took flight but were made prisoner.

Four Wanderers Hemmed In.

London, October 21.
A Paris message states that four Zeppelins are still wandering in a disabled condition but are hemmed in by French aviators. One of these alighted in the neighbourhood of Langres after jettisoning fifteen of the crew.

THE "ALL HIGHEST."

London, October 21.
According to an Amsterdam message, it is reported from Sofia that the Kaiser, on returning from Constantinople, dined with King Ferdinand and departed for Germany on Friday night.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Ostend Bombarded.

London, October 21.
A French communique states:—There is violent artillery firing on the Aisne. Our batteries exploded an ammunition dump at night time.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report except reciprocal artillery firing.

London, October 21.
A German official wireless message states:—The enemy bombarded Ostend from the sea. There is violent artillery firing between Vaux Aillon and Brays.

London, October 21.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Irish carried out a successful raid north-east of Croisilles. They took a few prisoners and returned without any casualties. Our patrols took twelve prisoners south-east of Polygon Wood. There is great reciprocal artillery firing on the battle front.

London, October 22.
A French communique states:—There is a violent artillery struggle at various points on the Aisne front, especially in the region of Ailles and Cerny. A strong enemy attack to the north-west of Bezonvaux was driven off after violent fighting. Enemy aeroplanes dropped sixty bombs in the region of Dunkirk on the evening of the 21st instant.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that Ex-King Constantine has been successfully operated upon.

MORE GERMAN PEACE INTRIGUE.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Odessa says the French Minister to Rumania has arrived there. In a speech, he stated that Germany tried to expel the Rumanian Army from Moldavia with the object of establishing at Bukharest a Government which would agree to a separate peace, but the Rumanian Army was resisting vigorously in protecting Bessarabia, and, as a result of the German and Bulgarian atrocities in Rumanian territory and Germanophile politicians remaining in Bukharest, it declined to consider an infamous peace. A famine was, however, threatening Moldavia, and it was the duty of the Rumanian democracy to speedily organise supplies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TACKLING THE SUBMARINES.

More Tales of British Daring.

London, October 21.
The following stirring incidents are taken from the Admiralty records and give a further glimpse of the methods and daring employed in tackling submarines.

A patrolling air vessel sighted a steamer which was torpedoed but capable of being towed to harbour. The airship sent a wireless message for the necessary assistance and hovered as a protector until the arrival of tugs. Subsequently she sighted the conning tower of a submarine in the neighbourhood of the convoy, apparently manoeuvring for another shot. The airship instantly wirelessly reported the position of the submarine to warships in the vicinity and swooped down to attack the enemy. The latter attempted to dive but was too late and received the effects of two bombs. A violent explosion ensued, followed by ominous oil and air bubbles. The same airship subsequently attacked another submarine with desired results. The submarine, taking advantage of bad weather, dived and attacked a convoyed steamer. The airship shot down and saw the long track of a torpedo travelling at a speed of ninety miles an hour. At the end of the track she sighted the outline of a submerged submarine, and the airship released bombs above the green cigar-shaped shadow. An explosion was followed by a vast evulsion of air-bubbles.

A British oil ship was torpedoed in thick weather but not totally disabled, whilst accompanied by a patrol ship. The latter searched the neighbourhood quickly and at length sighted what turned out to be a large submarine on the surface. The patrol ship effectively rammed and sank her.

A Lieutenant in the Naval Volunteer Reserve was commanding a motor launch attending a flotilla of mine-sweeping trawlers when a drifting mine was sighted. A gale was blowing at the time and an attempt was made to sink the mine by gunfire. This proved impossible, and darkness was approaching, when the mine would disappear. The officer lowered a boat and pulled as close to the mine as he dared. He then swam overboard to the mine with a line which he passed through the ring-bolt in the top and thus the motor launch was enabled to tow the engine of destruction into smooth water, where it was sunk by rifle-fire. It is pointed out that the ring-bolt could only be reached with the utmost difficulty, and a mistake, like an inadvertent grab at one of the horns of the mine, owing to the roughness of the sea, would have finished off the officer.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

Japanese Ambassador on Submarinism.

London, October 12.
Trafalgar Day was celebrated in the customary fashion. The wreaths placed on the Nelson Monument included one from the Navy League in memory of the French who fell at Trafalgar.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking at a Navy League luncheon, paid a tribute to the seeresses of Japan and to the effort of America. He glowingly described the work of the Navy, saying Admiral Sir David Beatty's sailors fought as gallantly as Nelson's. He declared that when he dictated terms of peace the crews of submarines and those in high places who gave them orders should be treated as pirates. The dawn was already beginning to appear and we might look forward at no distant date to achieving a durable peace.

The Japanese Ambassador said Japan had loyally fulfilled her obligations, was gradually extending her naval and military operations, and to-day was actively engaged in certain portions of the European theatre. It was amusing, he said, to read how the Germans boasted of the success of their submarines in breaking down British naval supremacy, for the German submarine was in itself an admission of British supremacy. The fighter who had to hit below the belt was a defeated man.

SAFE CONDUCT FOR COUNT LUXBURG.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says Britain has granted safe conduct to Count Luxburg.

FOMENTING INDIAN TROUBLE.

London, October 21.
Reuter's correspondent at Chicago says that the man Jacobin, and his three co-defendants, have been found guilty of conspiring to foment rebellion in India.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION.

Paris, Oct. 21.
The debate yesterday was less heated than was expected. None of the Opposition leaders spoke. M. Painleve showed firmness and adroitness and strengthened his position as War Minister, but notwithstanding the largeness of the majority the newspapers appear to expect the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

SERIOUS TEA OUTLOOK.

London, Oct. 20.
The "Times" states that the price of cocoa has risen considerably on the increased demand for it as a substitute for tea.
Good Ceylon plantation tea realised 68s. per cwt. compared with 53s. a few days ago, while the lower grades have advanced in much higher proportion. For example low grade Ceylon (wild variety) is now 55s. compared with 38s. normally. Experts estimate the present annual consumption of tea, exclusive of requirements for the Forces, at 220,000,000 lbs. Sixteen weeks operation of the control system has shown distribution at the annual rate, approximately of 150,000,000 lbs. Tea stocks have been very severely entrenched upon since the control was instituted. Brokers are convinced that supplies must be inadequate for the next few weeks to meet ordinary requirements.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Oct. 21.
Silver is quoted at 43 3/4 d. The market is dull.
(Continued on page 8.)

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.91.

GREECE TO GROW MORE FOOD.

222,300 Idle Acres in Macedonia to be Cultivated.

The U.S. Department of Commerce learns from Mr. Alexander W. Weddell, Consul-General at Athens, that in view of the existing food shortage throughout the world the Grecian Government is taking active steps to bring under cultivation every available acre of land in Greece. As a means to this end plans are now being perfected for the formation of an agricultural society which will have a capital of 40,000,000 drachmas (\$7,720,000 at normal exchange) and in which the Government, individuals, and banks will be stockholders. It is estimated by competent authorities that there are now available in Macedonia some 900,000 stremas (222,300 acres), belonging in large part to the Government. For the use of this Government land and the land of individuals not now under cultivation the society will pay 2 drachmas per strema (\$155 per acre) per year.

The Royal decrees chartering the society has not yet been prepared, and it is therefore not possible to give details concerning its powers and activities, but it is evident that its promoters, with active governmental assistance, are preparing to undertake the development of this considerable domain with zeal and intelligence. As an earnest of this it may be mentioned that a \$700,000 credit has already been opened in the United States, and that orders have been given through an American company for the purchase and immediate forwarding, by a specially engaged Greek steamer, of 200 tractors, 600 ploughs, 2,000 pitchforks, 500 three-disk harrows, 2,000 two-drum rollers, 1,000 one-horse hoes, 1,000 hand hoes, and 3,000 rakes. The company has also requested to arrange for the sending out of 50 mechanics, adjusters, and conductors to remain for a period of four months in Greece, teaching local workmen in the upkeep, repair, and operation of this equipment.

The Ministry of Requisitioning of Greece estimates that the first year's yield from the land to be placed under cultivation should equal 100,000 tons of wheat; in addition, it is proposed to plant other crops than wheat.

An Emden Echo.

Particulars have just come to hand from America of an interesting test case which concerns the famous German raider *Emden*. It appears that an English merchant vessel was proceeding through the Atlantic, when she encountered the raider. The captain had with him his wife, who was shortly to become a mother. Learning the danger in which they stood, the woman put off in a small boat to intercede with *Emden's* commandant. Following his gallant custom Captain Muller granted her request. Moreover, he gave her a paper, on which he had written that, in place of destroying the vessel, he presented it to the little child who was shortly to be born on board. The authorities now question the validity of this document, and this forms the subject of the case, which is being tried in New York.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
"Carmos" at Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—8.15 p.m.
Wednesday, October 23.

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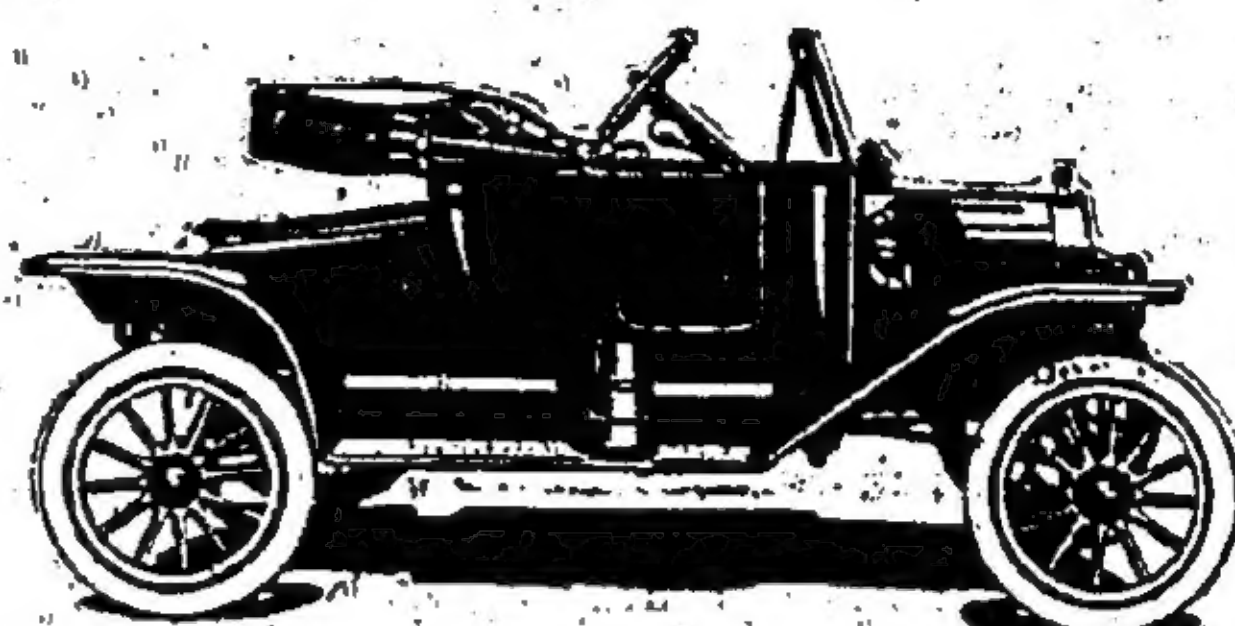
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GENERAL NEWS.

Bride's Escort of Sailors.
A great deal of public interest was displayed in the wedding, at Holy Trinity Church, Waltham Cross, of Petty Officer Elliott, Yeoman of Signals, Royal Navy, and Miss Florence Gibson, of Leicester. The bridal carriage was drawn by 12 sailors, all of whom had taken part in naval engagements during the war, and another blusjacket sat on the box seat and waved the Union Jack.

Suicide by Boy of Ten.
An inquest was held at Scarborough on the body of a boy, aged ten years, who hanged himself in a barn. It was stated that the boy, who assisted with the milking on the farm, had admitted having added water to the milk. Proceedings had been brought against the farmer for selling adulterated milk, and the boy had been warned that he would have to attend the Court and repeat the admission he had made. He disappeared, and was not seen until his body was found. The Coroner suggested that fear had driven the boy to take his life, and the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of an unsound mind."

Training for the Ministry.
A report has been issued of the work of the Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry during the first four years of its existence. The Council was established in 1912, and consists of 10 bishops, five theological professors, seven heads of theological colleges, and seven laymen, the Bishop of Truro being the Chairman. Among other matters the Council has considered, of the request of non-graduate colleges, is the rule made in 1909 to come into force this year, that a degree should be required from all candidates for ordination, with special reference to the case of candidates who had already begun their training, and a postponement of the operation of the rule until 1920 was agreed to. Subsequently it has been found necessary to apply for a further extension till a definite period after the war. Though the inspection of theological colleges has had to be suspended since war broke out owing to the reduction in the number of students, the Council has been able to supply to the bishops a list of colleges which it recommends for recognition by them. It is also reported that the Council has, at the request of the bishops, taken over from other committees the control of the preliminary theological examination and the central entrance examination for non-graduates about to begin a two years' course at a theological college.

Rewards for Bravery.
James Alfred Cox, a compositor employed by the Times, was presented with a certificate on parchment by the acting superintendent at Hackney Police Station for saving the life of Reginald Springett, aged 10, of Forest Gate, on July 14. Mr. Cox was bathing in the Hollow Pond, Leytonstone, when he was informed that a boy was drowning. He dived into about 7 ft. of water, and after 10 minutes' search released the boy from the slime at the bottom of the pond. He then set to work to restore the boy to consciousness, and succeeded only after half an hour's strenuous exertion. At Kingstone Mr. Albert R. Ohly, of River Bank, East Molesey, and Mr. Arthur J. Harvey, of Wimbledon, were presented with the certificate of the Royal Humane Society for bravery in attempting to save the life of Mr. Charles Whatford, boat builder, who had lost control of his hand-propelled tricycle and had fallen into the river at Molesey. Mr. Price, chairman of the Kingston county magistrate, who made the presentation, said that Mr. Whatford was a cripple, aged 72. Mr. Ohly and Mr. Harvey, without taking off any of their clothing, dived after him, and, although the water was very deep and there was a strong flood stream, succeeded in extricating him from the cycle chair to which he was strapped, and bringing him ashore. Mr. Whatford was then alive, but he died shortly afterwards.

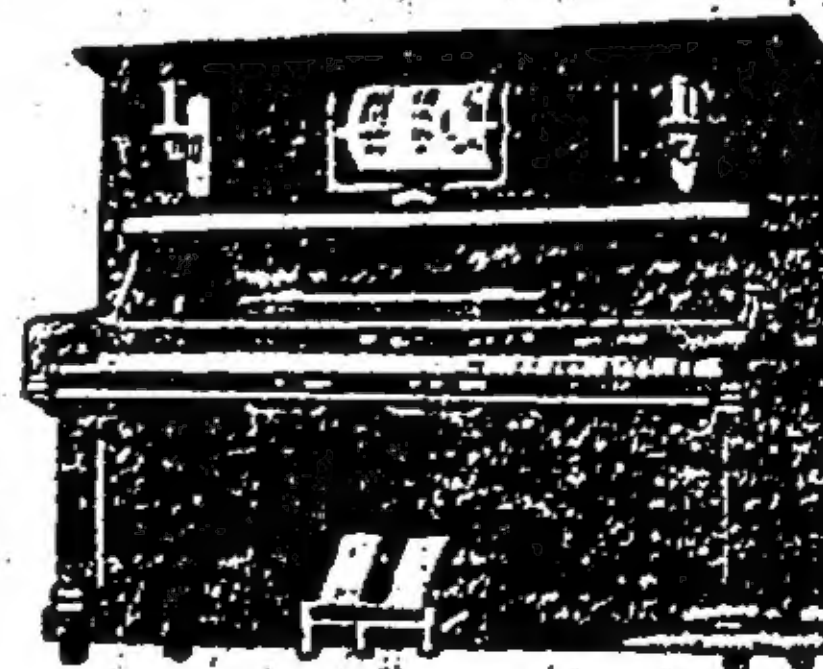
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GENERAL NEWS.

Itan CMM Mystery.
A man and a dead baby were at the foot of the cliffs at Itan recently. The woman alive, but unconscious, and the child been in the sea. The woman was taken to the hospital. Her identity is unknown, but her cloth bears the mark of a tradin of Wood Green, London.

Workmen's Eyesight.
Members of the National Union of Railwaymen are supporting a petition for a revision of the eyesight test, which for years has been a source of much trouble to the railways. The Northern men are urging that a special conference shall be called to consider the matter; the Midland men are in favour of an amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to bring eyesight failure within the category of industrial diseases; and Manchester men want the Board of Trade to sanction the wear of glasses by railwaymen while duty.

Position to Mr. J. R. MacDonald.
An enthusiastic meeting was recently held in the Mountfort Hall, Leicestershire, in furtherance of the candidature of Mr. J. R. MacDonald, of the British Workers' League, in opposition to Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the senior member for the borough. There was a large attendance and, in spite of occasional interruptions from members of the I.L.P., the meeting was overwhelmingly in favour of Mr. MacDonald's candidature. Mr. J. A. Seddon denounced Mr. MacDonald's attitude as inimical to democracy and contrary to the interests of civilization and humanity. He moved resolutions repudiating Mr. MacDonald's attitude as anti-British and pledging the meeting to support the Government in waging the war to a victorious conclusion. Mr. Victor Fisher seconded the resolution, which was carried almost unanimously.

Attacking German Organ.
The Peking Post, which has always been recognised as a German organ, appears to have got itself into trouble again with the Chinese authorities, despite the fact that Dr. Gilbert Reid, who is been editing the paper for some time, is an American subject. The paper did not appear on a recent Monday and Tuesday, but appeared later as the English edition of the Tachungshuapao. The title of Peking Post no longer adorns the front page, and it would appear that Dr. Reid has persuaded the Chinese editor to allow him to continue to air his views under the cloak of Chinese ownership. The "make-up" of the paper is in no way changed, with the exception that it is smaller and devoid of the show of German advertisements which even Gilbert Reid, considered an adornment to the paper while it was under his control, says the China Critic.

Our Soldiers' Pets.
There is almost a schoolboyish fondness for strange pets among our soldiers at the front. Wherever they go they soon find opportunities of surrounding themselves with all sorts of queer creatures on whom they lavish a wealth of care and affection. Solonics was very fruitful soil. There the tortoise was a general favourite. Lizards, owls, hawks, storks, fox and wolf cubs—nothing came amiss to our men, who found relaxation for their idle moments in taming and training these creatures. In Egypt there does not seem to be such a wide range of choice among lesser denizens of the desert. So far, lizards, chameleons and kangaroo rats are the chief sources of supply of pets. Chameleons are by far the most popular not merely on account of their interesting characteristics, but because of their utility against flies. Our men find their greatest pleasure in making him ring the changes of his colour-mixtures by putting him against various backgrounds. These displays of camouflage are a never-failing source of interest, although the chameleon probably gets weary of dissembling.

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WANTED.—MANAGER for local Hotel. Apply Box 239 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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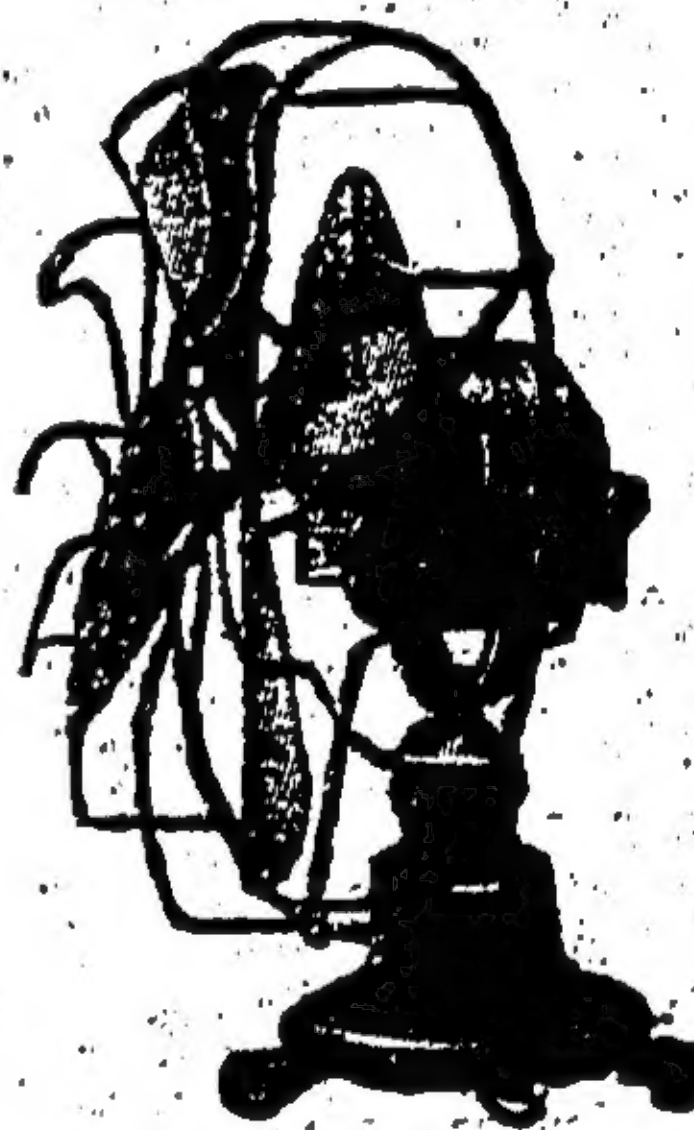
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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BIRTH.

NICOLL.—At 5, Saifee Terrace, Nathan Rd. on the 29th October, 1917, the wife of D.G. Nicoll, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY-LAMMERT.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on October 17th, by the Rev. C.L. Cooper-Hunt, C.F., Capt. Eric Hubert Gray, 74th Punjab, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Gray, of the Manor House, Honour Oak, England, to Phyllis Jean Mary, elder daughter of Captain Lammert, V.D., and Mrs. Lammert, of 153, The Peak, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1917.

TAKING STOCK.

Those who hold the view that the war will be ended by sheer weight of military power before the present year runs its course are likely to be disappointed. The Western Front, as it always has been, the main theatre of operations, and we are informed by a telegram which came to hand on Saturday that the year's campaign there is now regarded as being concluded. The meaning of that, of course, is not that military activity will totally cease, but that, because of the coming of winter, any great and general offensive movement sufficient completely to overthrow the enemy will be more or less out of the question. Another winter campaign is therefore inevitable, with all its hardships and discomfort to our men, but with even worse conditions for the enemy now that he is forced back on to low-lying terrain and exposed to Allied gunfire from high, dominating positions.

The German idea appears to be that because our territorial gains have been relatively small, though not inconsiderable, our offensive has failed. Such comfort as the enemy can gain from looking at the situation in that way he is welcome to. But, after all, that is not the prime consideration. It is not a question as to whether this movement or that has yielded the full results expected—though even from this standpoint the Allies have no reason for being dissatisfied—the whole point is the potential advantage secured and the relative position of the opposing armies. And here there can be no two opinions as to the general outlook. Whereas a year ago we were more or less on the defensive and were unable in our sporadic attacks to make any definite impression on the enemy, to-day the positions are exactly reversed. In every sphere of activity we have established our supremacy, so that from a strategic point of view everything at present is in our favour. We hold the dominating position in Flanders, in which we have firmly established ourselves, and we have in recent battles so weakened the enemy's resisting power that when the time comes for a renewal of aggressive tactics we shall have no difficulty in carrying all before us. Thus, while the opposing armies will both settle down now to the winter, and operations on an extended scale are improbable for some months ahead, all the advantages lie with us. Not only will the Germans be perpetually exposed to far worse conditions than ourselves, but they will have to spend the greater part of the winter in patching up their broken armies and endeavouring to dig themselves more firmly in. In contrast to this, the Allied forces, secure in the possession of superior tactical positions, with their man-power not seriously weakened, can devote the coming months to elaborate preparations for the spring campaign, profiting by the experiences of the past, and work out their plans on a well co-ordinated and systematic basis, in the sure and certain knowledge that victory is bound to be theirs. And in this connection we have the comforting assurance that, by the time the grip of winter is relaxed, America's army of fresh, hardy manhood will have been thrown into the balance. From the military standpoint, therefore, we can well be satisfied with the outlook as it presents itself to-day.

Whether or not we can win the war before another Spring, because of the increasing stringency of economic pressure on the enemy, is another question, though the new German thrust into Russia, with all it may mean in the way of replenishing the enemy's stocks of foodstuffs, scarcely warrants our pinning our faith in such a contingency. But, even under the most helpful conditions, Germany is bound to feel the pinch in the coming winter more than she ever has before, while the increasing political unrest in the Fatherland and the growing anxiety for peace may well bring about a situation entirely unfavourable to a successful prosecution of the war by the enemy. We have it on unimpeachable authority that the German morale, both in the ranks of the Army and among the civilian population, is already seriously undermined, and, with the hardships of a winter to face, it must of necessity still further decline. On the other hand, Allied power and Allied confidence are on the up grade. With the facts that there can only be one eventual result—that victory to which we have been looking for the past three years and more. That is why to-day we can contemplate the coming months with high hope and cheery optimism. We have both the will and the power to win. And the whole world, Germany included, knows it full well.

The Riga Gulf Debacle.

Whatever may be the origin of the causes of the disaster, it is unquestionable that the Russians have received a very severe setback in the naval engagement that has just taken place in the Gulf of Riga. With a pertinacity that was much to their credit, the Russian Army engaged in the Riga area had, after the fall of the city, done not a little to minimise the effect of its loss and, by really good work, had prevented the enemy from reaping to the full the benefits that he had fondly hoped to enjoy as the result of his success. Not only did the Russian troops prevent a further advance of the German invading army, but they actually were able to beat them back and to retain the territory thus won. How different it has been in the case of the Russian Navy. From the beginning it has put up a weak opposition to the enemy—a fact which is not wholly justified by the further fact that the enemy certainly presented a very formidable opposition and was much more powerful in every respect. There is little doubt but that in any circumstances the enemy would have had the better of matters. Still, for the credit of the Russian Navy and for Russia as a great nation, a better fighting spirit should surely have been manifested.

What of the Baltic Fleet?

The manner in which the Russian Baltic Fleet—which numerically and in efficiency ought to be able to give a good account of itself—has kept in the background, while so much of vital importance has been taking place in one of the most irritable incidents in a situation that is now full of anxiety. Had the Baltic Fleet co-operated with Admiral Bickhoff in his gallant efforts to prevent the enemy from establishing themselves on the more important of the islands in the Gulf of Riga, it is not unlikely that they would have been able to prevent the Germans' formidable naval aggression from effecting the capture of the islands now in their possession, and much good, with probable beneficial effect on later operations, might reasonably have been expected. Their extraordinary inactivity has caused the enemy to carry out his enterprises with the least possible hindrance and, worse still, has placed twenty Russian war vessels in an extremely awkward predicament. It is a most inglorious page in the history of Russia's Baltic Fleet, and will remain so unless those in authority can cause the officers and men of the Fleet speedily to assert themselves and, for the sake their own and their country's honour, endeavour to undo much of the mischief that has been done and prevent a recurrence of such a disaster that has befallen Russia in the Gulf of Riga. Unless something of this sort takes place, and takes place soon, there seems every probability of Petrograd's being occupied by the enemy before long.

The Enemy's Latest Air Raid.

Like the many raids that have preceded it, the latest nocturnal visit of enemy aircraft to certain parts of England can only be described as another complete fiasco. To kill and injure a few people and to do damage to an insignificant amount of property—and all of no consequence whatever from a military point of view—can in no way assist the enemy towards doing anything worth achieving. And when to this is to be added the fact that in the raid he has lost at least four Zeppelins of the very latest type, involving a monetary loss of probably some three million sterling, the utter failure of the enterprise is made all the more palpable. The Germans, no doubt, still cling to the idea that the British may yet be so panic-stricken by the frequency of the raids, as to compel the Government to negotiate for peace. If so, it is a vain delusion. They are cherishing, for no such eventuality will ever occur, no matter how many raids take place and no matter what material effect they may have.

DAY BY DAY.

KNOWLEDGE IS AT BEST, THE PILGRIM'S BURDEN OR THE SOLDIER'S PANOPLY. OFTEN A WEARINESS TO THEM BOTH.—Rushin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the birthday of Sir R. Bridges, the Post Laureate, who was born in 1844.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7 1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

The Budget.

The Legislative Council meets to-morrow, when the Budget will come up for discussion.

The Yachting Season.

The opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club takes place on Saturday next.

Opium Drops.

A Chinese who was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, for having thirty tins of opium drops in his possession, was fined \$300, or three months' hard labour.

Our Day's Photos.

We have received from A. Fong a capital set of "Our Day's" photographs. Copies may be obtained at Messrs. A. Tack and Co., 28, Des Voeux Road Central, and the proceeds of the sale will go to the Red Cross Fund.

A Widow's Loss.

A Chinese widow, living at 27, Gage Street, reports to the Police that early on Sunday morning her cabicle was broken into and jewellery valued at \$3,539 and \$910 in money was stolen, her total loss being \$4,509.

Thief Caught.

A Chinese Police Reserve constable was on duty on the Poyas East yesterday morning when he saw a Chinese carrying a quantity of wood, the possession of which he asked him to account for. The man could not satisfactorily explain the possession and he was arrested. It was subsequently found that the wood had been stolen from a wood yard. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the thief was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

The Roll of Honour.

We hear with deep regret of the death in action of Lieut. F. H. Robinson, formerly in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's office here. News has also been received of Captain A. C. Robinson, M.C., having been wounded, though not seriously, we are glad to state. Both are brothers of Mrs. A. B. Roworth and Miss Robinson. Lieut. F. H. Robinson went home in 1915 and in the following year was wounded at Fricourt. After leave, he went to East Africa with his brother, being attached to the 3rd Nigerian Regiment. He was mentioned in despatches some time ago. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Roworth and Miss Robinson in their bereavement.

Ball Estranged.

Edward C. Williams, Chief Officer of the s.s. Sun U, failed to appear before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, when he was charged with assaulting M. Pierre Mandin and a Chinese clerk at the Astr House Hotel on Saturday. Sergeant Pitt stated that the defendant made a complaint to the clerk about one of the houseboys, and when asked for an explanation of the complaint, became very angry and struck the boy. Mr. Mandin, who was very elderly, came down from upstairs to see what the noise was all about and tried to pacify the defendant, who became even more angry and struck the old man. His Worship ordered the \$10 bail to be estranged.

Stolen Glass.

An unemployed Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of 25 pieces of glass from a house at 10, Seymour Terrace. Mr. P.M.N. da Silva, broker, of 6, Des Voeux Road Central, appeared to prosecute the man, whose excuse was that his father was sick and had no money to buy medicine. Sergeant Pitt stated that the house was rented by a Chinese in Canton, but was uninhabited, as the house was kept ready for occupation should any trouble occur necessitating the man's removal to Hongkong. Over one hundred panes of glass had been stolen from the house. His Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market-report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce under date of October 19, contains the following—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—The local market is unchanged since our last report. No sales have been effected from first hands. Clearances have improved somewhat. Cotton is quoted at 20 7/8 and Manchester prices have again advanced. Exchange has declined 2 1/2 during the interval.

Cotton Yarn.—Clearances have been satisfactory and the drop in exchange has assisted dealers very materially. Dollar rates for lower counts have improved somewhat, but not enough to balance the fall in exchange; higher counts little change. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$145/175. No. 12s at \$155/177. No. 16s at \$190/200. No. 20s at \$260/280. Arrivals 1,500 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments 250 bales. Uncolled stock 10,000 bales. Bargains 21,000 bales.

Woolens.—Market still very quiet. Raw Cotton.—Rites have advanced \$5 to \$7 per picul, bringing up Indian cotton to \$45 and China staple to \$47/50 per picul.

Canton silk.—Messrs. Herbert Deat and Co. report as follows under date of September 22:—Stock:—3,000 bales. Market:—Silk.—Exchange again advanced during the past fortnight and is quoted 3 per cent. over closing quotations of our last circular. Owing to a slight pressure to sell some dealers have dropped prices slightly but there are no signs of great anxiety to realise. 5th crop is reported to have yielded 5,000 bales. Dealers are now in the market for 6th crop cocoons the yield of which is estimated at 8,000 bales. The report reported on the French market early August has been maintained and for some counts full prices have been asked and paid, notably \$930 for 10/18 drs. Good No. 1, while 13/15 drs. of same class only fetched \$980 per picul. Waste:—Remains firm.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 200,000. Quotations:—American Patent, \$5.00 per sack; American Out off, \$3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3.07 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3.04 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3.10 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.10 per sack.

Metals.—Very little movement is to be reported. Steel plates are required for at about \$26.00 to \$27.00 a picul. Nails have shown a slight improvement, but there is no enquiry to buy. Sugar.—Market active, prices tending upwards.

A GOOD RESULT.

Portuguese Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

Already acknowledged	\$1,200.98
Collected by Miss J. de Souza	16.45
Collected by Boys Scouts	100.00
Donation from Macao, from Club Recreativo e de Beneficencia	250.00
Donation from Catholic Union, Club Balance of subscriptions over expenditure in connection with Tea party and evening party held at Club de Recreio	97.58
From Mr. Bruno da Rocha proceeds of sale of Poetry	43.20
	\$1,713.19

Remittance handed over to the Portuguese Consul	\$214.3.4
Remittance handed over to the Portuguese Consul	\$1419.2
	2229.2.6

A CLEVER DODGE.

Opium in Double-Lined Jars.

One of the neatest dodges for concealing opium was explained to Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese boarding house keeper was charged with the unlawful possession of 30 lbs. of raw opium.

Inspector Wildin, of the Imports and Exports Office, stated that he visited 127, Des Voeux Road last and found ten large jars in baskets. The jars appeared to contain only lentils and biscuits, but on further examination were found to be double-lined, the space between the outer and inner linings being full of raw opium. Seven of the jars were broken open by him.

Defendant stated that the jars were brought to the boarding house by a friend, who asked for them to be looked after. He had no idea they contained any opium. His Worship adjourned the case.

SHANGHAI GERMAN HOUSES.

Applications to Remove The Seals.

Quite a large number of applications, arising out of sealing orders executed by the Municipal Police on enemy property, was heard on the 17th inst. at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, by Mr. P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan.

Mr. W. A. C. Platon, on behalf of Mr. Hardoon asked that the premises formerly occupied by the War and other German papers be unsealed. They had been sealed on the application of the Chinese authorities, and he submitted that they might be unsealed as the tenants were no longer here. He suggested that the property on the premises could be taken out and stored by the Court until a decision was arrived at as to what was to be done with it.

Permission was granted to remove the seals on an undertaking that the applicant would be responsible for the property in the building.

Mr. Newman, in connection with the application of the S.M.C. Electricity Department for the unsealing of the German Consulate, said that there were seals (Dutch seals) on the inner sides of the doors which the Assessor had said could not be broken.

The Assessor said he did not forbid the breaking of the seals, but, at the time the application was made, he did not think it necessary to interfere with them. In this case it was necessary, the application was granted and the seals inside the doors could be removed.

A German at one time resident in the German Club applied for permission to take away from there, where he had been living for 11 years, his private effects, including a billiard table.

This application and numerous others were granted, but in the case where a German desired to obtain certain funds of the German Red Cross in the German Post Office, the request was refused and the applicant referred to the Chinese authorities.

The Helena May Institute.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m., when the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald will give his second address on "Teachings of Christ with regard to daily life." The meeting is open to all women.

A Tricky Customer.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed on a Chinese by Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, for the embezzlement of \$45. The facts were that the defendant was sent into a shop at Yamati by another Chinese to buy some provisions. Instead of buying the goods, the man walked upstairs, and by means of a back staircase got out of the shop. The same evening he treated some of his friends to a dinner on the strength of the stolen money.

A London church that rivals St. John's, Westminster in its unlightliness is that of Paul's, Covent Garden. The building owes its existence to misplaced munificence of an Earl of Bedford and the misplacéd energy of Inigo Jones. The Earl is said to have told the architect that he wished to have as plain and convenient a structure as possible, and but little better than a barn. Inigo Jones replied that he would build a barn, but that it should be the handsomest in England. It is possible that he had not seen many English barns.

A weird rumour that beans were this year attached to their pods the reverse way may possibly rest on mere ill-founded Darwinian theory. [Life, Vol. I, 104] that a competent botanist wrote to say the seeds of beans were everywhere grown on the wrong side of the pod. Paraphrasing to the same effect appeared in provincial paper. He consulted his gardener who declared there "must be mistake, for the beans grow the wrong side only in leap-year but he found his gardener knew nothing of how they grew at a time. Finally Darwin's original informant explained with apologies that he had "heard the rumour from intelligent farmer" not one of whom really knew. There was a belief that spread over England without a vest of evidence.

It takes more than an Act of Parliament or an Order in Council to restrain an Englishman from treating. It is one of our oldest social observances, and its etiquette has varied little during the last 300 years. Estienne Perrier, who published a French guide to England in 1588, dilates upon our treat propensities. "If an Englishman wishes to treat you," he writes, "he will say in his language, 'Visiting a quartet oim?' which means, 'Will you drink a quart of wine?' When drinking, he repeatedly says, 'Drink, drink!' which means, 'I drink to you,' and you must reply, 'I pledge,' which means, 'I pledge you.' If you wish to thank him, say, 'Gd tangue attelay,' which means, 'I thank you with all my heart.'"

The retirement of General Sir Geo. B. Wolseley to make room for General Sir H. O. Plumer as colonel of the York and Lancaster Regiment, terminates a membership in that corps extending over 59 years. Sir George is the younger brother of the famous Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, and is now in his 79th year. His service began with the Indian Mutiny. After that campaign he "purchased"—that is strange reading now—a captaincy in the North Staffs. His other campaigns were Afghanistan, Egypt and Burma.

Great speakers are rare, and rarer still is the great extempore speaker. This almost unique distinction, which is enjoyed by the present Prime Minister, was the peculiar grace of Mr. Gladstone. The brilliant speech in which he meritoriously exposed the ridicule of an hilarious House the "young knight of the shires," Mr. Chaplin, was delivered on the spur of the moment, the telling phrases springing spontaneously to his lips. But Gladstone never made preparation as to words, and once expressed his astonishment that such preparation was usual with Bright.

The Talmudists forbade a man to pray in Syriac "because the angels do not understand the Syriac language." But the limits of angelic intelligence have been more strictly defined, as a pre-Enlightenment story which a correspondent has sent me illustrates, concerning an old lady who a century ago expressed the opinion that the British beat the French because they prayed before going into battle. It was suggested that the French prayed too. "Oh poor jabbering creatures," she exclaimed, "and if they did, who could understand them?"

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Hongkong C. C. v. Royal Engineers.

This League match, played on the Club ground on Saturday, resulted in a comfortable victory for the home team. The Engineers were first at the wickets, but were all accounted for when their score had reached 111, chiefly by reason of the effective bowling of Donnelly, who captured seven wickets for 44 runs. The Club batsmen were far too good for the soldiers, who put on no fewer than nine bowlers, and even then the civilians put up 287 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Three of the Club players reached the half-century or over, Pearce and Marley being in especially fine form. The scores were:—

Royal Engineers.	
Serjt. McGregor, l.b.w., b	15
Mass	...
Sapper Gordon, l.b.w., b Donnelly	13
Coro. Adams, b Donnelly	0
C. Q. M. S. Reske, b Donnelly	3
Spr. Waller, c Murray, b	...
Taylor	...
Serjt. Wahl, c Murray, b	...
Donnelly	...
L. Cpl. Lucas, b Donnelly	24
S. Sgt. White, b Donnelly	3
S. Sgt. Cripwell, not out	...
Corp. Charters, c Murray, b	...
Donnelly	...
L. Col. Todd, run out	2
Extras	13

Total ... 111

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Donnelly	13.5 2 44 7
Mass	4 0 17 1
Da Rome	4 0 22 0
Taylor	3 0 7 1
Pearce	2 0 8 0

Hongkong C. C.	
Lt. Murray, c Todd, b McGregor	50
T. E. Pearce, c Charters, b Lucas	62
F. J. de Rome, b McGregor	1
L. D. McNicol, b Lucas	27
F. W. S. Evans, b Cripwell	6
H. E. Marley, c Charters, b Gordon	59
R. Kennedy, c and b Cripwell	0
M. M. Mass, c Charters, b Gordon	23
H. E. Holland, not out	14
H. H. Taylor, not out	25
D. E. Donnelly, did not bat	0
Extras	20

Total ... (8 wickets) 287

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Reske	7 0 52 0
Cripwell	7 0 48 2
White	6 0 44 0
Charters	2 0 17 0
McGregor	3 0 22 2
Lucas	7 0 28 0
Adams	3 0 26 0
Gordon	3 0 21 2
Waller	1 0 9 0

Kowloon v. R.G.A. This proved a most interesting match, Kowloon winning by a margin of 29 runs, mainly due to the fine batting of Stalker, who made two more than the half-century before being bowled by Boocock. This player also did some useful work with the ball, taking four wickets for 17 runs. Stalker was top scorer for the Gunners, while "Mr. Extras" was responsible for the nice little total of 22 Scores:—

R.G.A.	
Gnr. Drummond, c McConnell, b Cobb	11
Gnr. Perkins, run out	...
Sgt. Talford, c Hodge, b Pestonji	4
Gnr. Stalker, c Wheeler, b Pestonji	23
Gnr. Baines, c Pestonji, b Cobb	14
Q.M.S. Ross, l.b.w., b Pestonji	5
Gnr. Boocock, not out	7
Gnr. Middleton, c and b Stalker	5
Gnr. Cooper, b Stalker	6
Lieut. Baker, b Stalker	5
Br. Armatys, b Stalker	0
Extras	22
Total	102

Bowling.

O.	M. R. W.
Cobb	10 2 30 2
Pestonji	15 3 33 3
Stalker	53.1 17 4

Kowloon.	
F. Wheeler, c Armatys, b Baker	4
J. Stalker, b Boocock	52
Lt. McConnell, b Boocock	15

C. J. S. v. J. P. v. B. Middleton, b Boocock	
Dr. Foray, b Boocock	19
W. T. Elson, st. Sharman, b Pakings	...
L. E. S. Hodge, st. Sharman, b Boocock	...
J. P. Robinson, c Baker, b Boocock	...
R. Pestonji, c Baines, b Boocock	...
A. de Sousa, b Boocock	10
P. H. Cobb, not out	...
Extras	5
Total	131

Bowling.

O.	M. R. W.
Armatys	2 0 17 0
Middleton	2 0 14 0
Baker	5 0 31 1
Boocock	11.1 2 27 8
Pakings	4 1 15 1
Talford	3 0 22 0

University v. Middlesex Regt.

This League encounter was of a sensational character, the whole of the military men being disposed of for 18 runs, of which four were extras. Only three of the Middlesex players managed to score, and of these two only registered one apiece. Marley took seven wickets for four runs. The 'Varsity's total was 93. Scores:—

Middlesex Regt.	
L. Cpl. Butterworth, c Lim, b Braysbay	1
L. Cpl. Tebbett, not out	10
Pte. Anstee, c Braysbay, b Marley	1
Pte. Parnell, b Marley	0
Pte. Smith, c Jack, b Marley	0
Pte. Anderson, b Marley	0
Pte. Fawthrop, c and b Marley	0
Pte. Thompson, b Marley	0
L. Cpl. Heesman, b Braysbay	0
Pte. Walker, b Braysbay	0
Pte. Woodward, b Marley	0
Extras	4

Total ... 18

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Braysbay	7.1 3 8 3
Marley	7 5 4 7

The University.	
R. A. Parnell, c Fane, b Parnell	6
J. D. Wright, c Smith, b Parnell	0
G. E. Marley, c Heesman, b Woodward	21
A. H. Ramjohn, not out	31
K. Braysbay, c Thompson, b Fawthrop	29
D. K. Samy, b Fawthrop	0
G. Hall, b Fawthrop	0
W. Gitting, b Butterworth	4
Chesh. Keng Sen, c and b Fawthrop	0
J. M. Jack, c and b Butterworth	1
Lim Kang Sim, b Fawthrop	1

Total ... 39

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Woodward	5 1 28 1
Parnell	5 0 27 2
Fawthrop	5 0 27 5
Butterworth	4 0 11 2

This match was played on the Civil Service ground and ended in a draw favouring the home team. The Civil Service batted first and declared at 155 for eight wickets. Hamilton making a vigorous 58, while Bird and Witcheil also batted well. The R.G.C. put up 127 for the loss of nine wickets. Chow Tay-kwong, G. Lee and Ho Wing-kin contributing materially to the total. Light was falling when stumps were drawn, and it was hard lines that from a fast ball by Witcheil—the last one sent down—Wong Kwok-kwong was missed in a catch. Scores:—

Civil Service.	
R. C. Witcheil, c Wei Lee Hon, b Ng Sze Kwong	33
D. M. Goodall, c Ng Sze Kwong, b Un Yew Fan	7
P. T. Lumble, c Wong Kwok Kwong, b Ng Sze Kwong	11
T. McCormack, c Un Yew Fan, b Ng Sze Kwong	0
B. W. Bradbury, c Wong, b Un Yew Fan	3
R. E. O. Bird, b Ho Wing Him	35
Hon. Mr. O. Severn, b Ng Sze Kwong	2
E. W. Hamilton, c and b Ho Wing Him	58
W. H. Edmonds, not out	3
O. Woodman, not out	1
O. Sara did not bat	0
Extras	2

Total (8 wickets) ... 165

O.	M. R. W.
Ho Wing Him	10 0 63 2
Un Yew Fan	12 0 34 2
Ng Sze Kwong	8 0 34 4
B. Ching	4 0 22 0

Bowling.	
O.	M. R. W.
Ho Wing Him	10 0 63 2
Un Yew Fan	12 0 34 2
Ng Sze Kwong	8 0 34 4
B. Ching	4 0 22 0

Chinese Recreation Club.

Yew Man Chuen, c and b Witcheil	8
Ohow Yat Kwong, b Hamilton	31
Ng Sze Kwong, b Hamilton	8
L. Lee, l.b.w., b Witcheil	25
Ho Wing Him, c Bird, b Witcheil	20
H. Ching, l.b.w., b Witcheil	0
Un Yew Fan, c Lumble, b Witcheil	2
Ng Sze Yuen, c Lumble, b Hamilton	3
Wei Lee Hon, not out	2
L. Wong, c and b Witcheil	9
Wong Kwok Kwong, not out	4
Extras	9

Total (9 wickets) ... 127

O.	M. R. W.
Hamilton	11 2 23 3
Witcheil	12 3 58 5
Severn	3 0 21 0
Bird	3 0 16 1

GOLF.

The Club Championship Draw.

The following is the draw for the Royal Hongkong Golf Club's Championship for 1917:—

Lindell v. Des Vaux	...
Toursfield v. Fisher	...
R. Hancock v. Rawlinson	...
Camming v. Litch	...
Bolmer Johnson v. Syme	...
Thomson	...
Sydney Evans v. Raworth	...
Redmond v. Archbutt	...
Dodwell v. Stewart	...
Murray v. Kraft	...
Sandford v. Longhlin	...
E. Davidson v. Edwards	...
W. J. Morrison v. De Rome	...
Palves v. Braysbay	...
Lindsay Woods v. Milner-Jones	...
Ritchie v. Griat	...
Rodger (Junior) v. Crew	...

The first and second rounds are to be played on the 28th inst., the third and fourth rounds on November 4, and the final on November 11.

In the event of any player desiring to scratch, his place will be filled by a drawing of players who have not entered but have expressed a desire to fill any vacancy that may occur.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong F.C. v. R.G.A.

The Hongkong Football Club opened its season on Saturday, being at home to the R.G.A. The home team could not field a full side and had to bring in two military players. In the first half McTavish opened the scoring for the Club, but before the interval the Gunners had replied twice, through Gretton and Baxter. In the second half, the Gunners went further ahead, Green scoring their third goal. Result:—R.G.A., 3; Club, 1.

LAWN TENNIS.

Ladies' Singles Open Championship.

Lady tennis players will be interested to hear that, provided there is a sufficient number of entries, the members of the Committee of the Ladies' Recreation Club are presenting a Challenge Cup for a Ladies' Tennis Singles Open Championship, open to every lady who is a member of any tennis club in the Colony. The winner will hold the cup for a year, and it will become the property of the player who wins it three years in succession, or four years altogether.

Preliminary rounds may be played on a grass court of any club, by mutual consent, but the semi-finals and finals must be played at the Ladies' Recreation Club. It is requested that names of intending competitors should be sent in through the secretaries not later than November 14. The entrance fee is \$2.

Notice of the above has been sent to the Honorary Secretaries of the following Clubs:—H. M. Dockyard Recreation, Craigengower, University, Kowloon Dock Recreation, Vanguard, Kowloon Cricket Club, Chinese Recreation, Civil Service, United Services, Club de Recreation, Wigwam, Peak, Helena May Institute, Taikeo Recreation, Olympic and Kowloon Bowling Club.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that, in consequence of alterations to the Water Mains, the Taiipo Road will be CLOSED to wheeled traffic between the hours of 12 NOON on the 24th instant and 6 A.M. on the 25th instant.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Public Works Department, Hongkong, 22nd October, 1917.

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THE Opening Cruise of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 27th instant, when there will be Ladies' Races for the Handicap, One Design, Heyward Hays and Gael Class of Yachts.

There will also be a race for Cruisers of Chinese and English Rig, and a Scratch Four-oar Content. Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 P.M.

D. E. BLAIR, Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee. Hongkong, 20th October, 1917.

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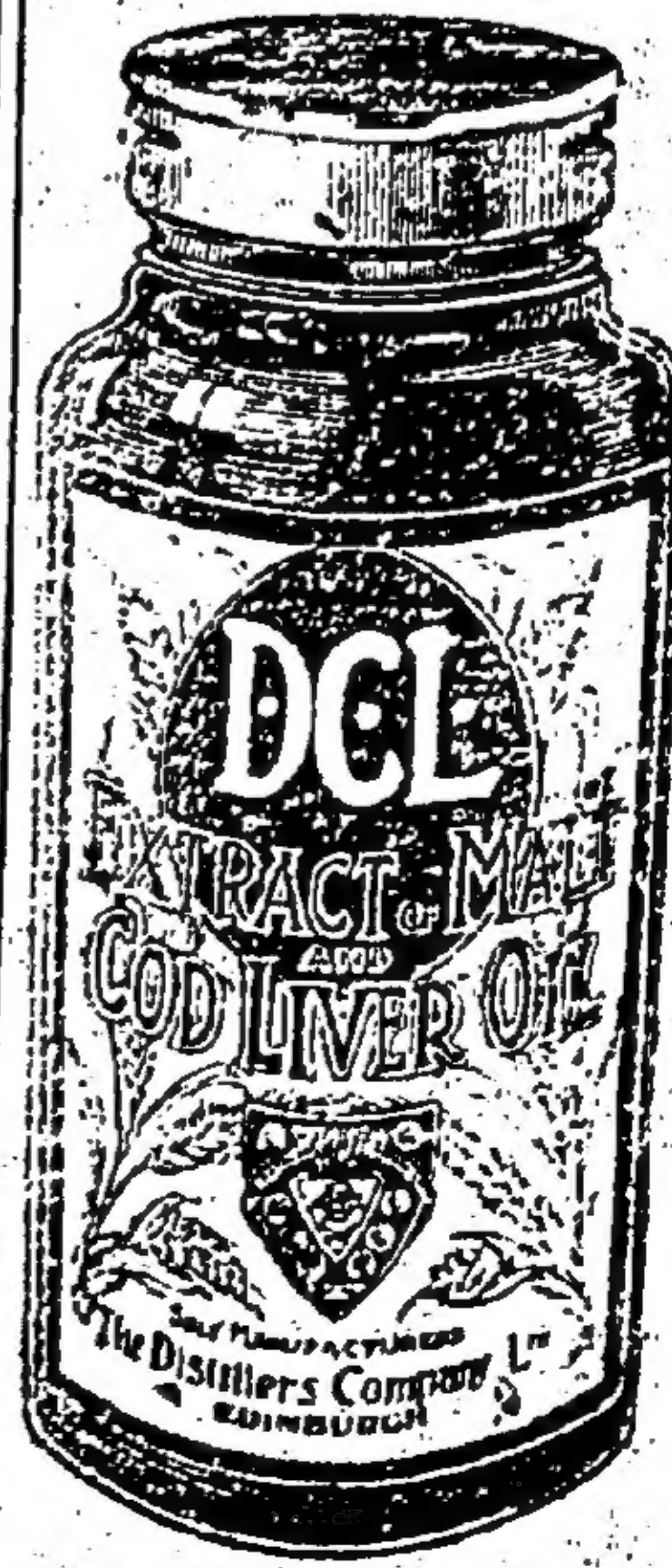
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MANILA	Talsang	Sat., 3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

New Shipping Service.
A steamship line has been organized at San Francisco, called "The South America Pacific Line," with five vessels operating between that city and Guayaquil. The steamers, with their freight-carrying capacity, are—Governor Forbes, 2,320 tons; Baja California, 2,700 tons; Sionola, 2,700 tons; Regulus, 6,000 tons; and Romulus, 6,000 tons; all under the Norwegian flag. The vessels are owned in Christiania, Norway. The head office is in San Francisco.

Damages for Owners of Appam.

New York advices state that the Special Commissioner, Mr. Thomas H. Willcox, has filed with Judge Waddill, of the Federal Court in Norfolk, his report in the Appam case, fixing 447,000 dol. as the amount of damages due to the owners of the vessel by reason of her capture by a German raider and her detention by the German prize crew in a neutral port. In addition, 7,039 dol. received from the sale of part of the Appam's cargo, is recommended to be paid over to Captain Henry G. Harrison, the master of the liner.

Japan's Shipping Market.

It is not expected that the War-Time Shipping Control Law which has become operative from yesterday, will have any serious effect on the shipping market, says the "Japan Chronicle" of October 2. It will be recalled that in March last rumours got into circulation for the first time that the Government would take some measures for the control of shipping, something after the fashion in which the European Allies had placed their merchant fleets under Government control. At that time, the shipping market in this country had just begun to boom in a most striking manner, and capitalists projected the establishment of new steamship companies. In some quarters the rumours about Government action were taken as a ruse concocted by interested parties, and soon shipping men apparently forgot all about the rumours. It was not long, however, before a certain Japanese firm of the first water began to sell its steamers, both old and new, often together with the goods they exported abroad. This apparently did not excite much attention, and the shipping market went on booming. By this time the trade had become largely speculative in character, the so-called steamship companies simply making money quickly by chartering and re-chartering, and buying and selling hulls. Many more such companies were floated, and it seemed that there would be no end to the advance in freight and charter rates and in the value of hulls. Then came unmistakable forebodings of some sort of action being taken by the Government in controlling the mercantile marine of the country. This was in the early part of last month. The shipping market was naturally affected in a most striking manner. Transactions suddenly stopped; freight and charter rates, and the value of hulls, especially the latter, suffered a heavy drop, for they had been sent up largely by speculation. Thus the proposal of the Government to control shipping had the effect of checking, if only for a time, speculative transactions on the shipping market. In the meantime, the more influential of shipping men tried hard to ascertain the nature of the proposed measure. Somehow its particulars, at least some of them, were soon known among some of the shipping men, and the text of the law which was reproduced in this column from a Japanese source turned out to be practically the same as the law officially promulgated a week later. It is expected that the new regulations for the control of shipping, which appear to be fairly far-reaching provisions, will have no further adverse effect on the market. It is even whispered that the new regulations are simply a formality resigned to bring Japan into line with the rest of the Allies. Rather a favourable effect is expected among some shipping men. The Government control of shipping has already checked speculation in the shipping market, and will prevent its revival, since the Government will no doubt take preventive measures if any abnormal advance occurs in the market. The result will be the development of genuine shipping business within the bounds of the actual relations of the supply and demand for tonnage. This depends, however, upon the manner in which the regulations are actually enforced.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

GERMAN NAVAL RAID.

Another Piece of Disgraceful Conduct.

The Admiralty reports that two British destroyers, the Mary Rose and the Strongbow, fought two fast and heavily armed German raiders until they were sunk in the unequal engagement in the North Sea on Wednesday.

The two raiders attacked on Wednesday a convoy in the North Sea between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast. The British destroyers, the Mary Rose and the Strongbow, which formed the escort, engaged the raiders and fought until they were sunk after an unequal engagement. Their gallant action delayed the raiders, enabling three merchant vessels to escape. Five Norwegian, one Danish and three Swedish vessels, all unarmed, were sunk by gunfire without examination or warning, regardless of the lives of the crews and the passengers. Lengthy comment on the action of the Germans is unnecessary. It only adds another example to the long list of criminally inhuman deeds of the German Navy.

The German vessels were anxious to escape before the British forces could intercept them, and they made no effort to rescue the crews of the British destroyers. They also left the doomed merchant ships, leaving the British patrols to rescue thirty Norwegians and others concerning whom details are unknown. The German Navy by this act has once more and further degraded itself by its disregard of the historic chivalry of the sea.

An enemy official message states that the attack was within territorial waters in the neighbourhood of the Shetland Islands, and that all the escort vessels, including destroyers, were sunk, excepting one escort and a fishing steamer. The German statements as to the locality of the attack and the destruction of the escort vessels are alike untrue. The enemy raiders succeeded in evading the British watching squadrons because of the long dark nights both in their hurried outward dash and homeward flight. It is regretted that 88 officers and men of the Mary Rose and 47 officers and men of the Strongbow were lost.

Ten Men Rescued.

Ten men, including two officers of the Mary Rose, have been landed here. They were rescued by the libel of a Norwegian steamer from two buoys to which they were clinging.

THE LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

French Airmen Account for Four Raiders.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters states that four Zeppelins, returning from England, were brought down or forced to land in France. A fifth also is believed to have been destroyed.

The approach of eleven Zeppelins was signalled throughout France late in the evening. The air defence squadrons and batteries all over the country were immediately warned, and the enemy's airships were attacked and scattered all over France like a flock of frightened birds. One Zeppelin was brought down near Lunelville by anti-aircraft guns and two others were brought down or compelled to land, one at Vergennes in the Department of Cotes d'Or and the other at La Marche in Haute Marne. The fourth Zeppelin was chased throughout Central France and was brought down so far away as the gap in the Hautes Alpes. No bombs were dropped in France by the raiders, who were practically at the mercy of the magnificent French air defence service from the moment they crossed the coast.

Eastern Counties Suffer Most.

The revival of air raiding by Zeppelins has occasioned some surprise. It is over a year since the last attempt. The night was fine and starlight, but a little hazy. The long interval between the alarm and the bombs dropping led people to become rather heedless notwithstanding the playing of search-lights shortly after two bombs had been dropped in quick succession in different neighbourhoods. The all clear signal was sounded for the first time by buglers. A circumscribed rural area in the eastern counties received particular attention. Eight high explosive incendiary bombs were dropped, falling mostly in the fields.

One Raider Captured Intact.

Reference is made to the Zeppelins in the French communiqué as follows:—A certain number of Zeppelins flew over France without doing any damage. One was brought down in flames sixteen miles east of Lunelville. Another was attacked by aeroplanes and landed near Bourbonne-les-Bains. The crew were made prisoner, the airship being intact. Two other Zeppelins are reported to have fallen in the zone of the interior.

THE GULF OF RIGA, SITUATION.

A Russian official message states:—Under pressure of superior naval forces we abandoned Moon Island. Our trawlers discovered enemy mine fields sown with the intention of closing the entrance to Riga Gulf from Moon Sound. These operations in conjunction with the landing of detachments on Dago Island show the enemy's desire to destroy the naval forces defending this region.

A German official message states:—We landed troops on Dago Island.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful Aviation Work.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders westward of Lens. Both artilleries were active north-eastward of Ypres. We carried out a number of destructive bombardments. Despite the indifferent visibility for aviation we dropped fifty bombs on various targets and a few on a railway station during the night.

French Report Great Artillery Firing.

A French communiqué states:—On the Aisne there has been great artillery activity by both sides, but no infantry actions. Dunkirk was bombarded from the sea last night. There were no civilian casualties.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

Washington, Oct. 20. It is officially stated that the United States transport Antelle, of 6,676 tons, homeward bound, was torpedoed and sunk on October 17th by an unseen submarine in the European zone. Of the 167 aboard 67 were drowned. The latter included three ship's officers and 16 soldiers. All the Army and Navy officers were saved.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Novel Method of Convincing Advertisements.

The October Criminal Sessions, which opened before the Police Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), at the Supreme Court this morning, has a calendar of nine cases, among them being charges of rape, robbery, manslaughter and shooting to avoid arrest.

The first case called on was that in which a Chinese named Kwong Fei-ngo, alias Kwong Mak-kung, was charged with demanding money from a Chinese doctor in Hongkong by menaces: threatening to publish certain libellous matter about him. There were three counts to the charge.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp), who was accompanied by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) and Mr. Mattingley, who conducted the case for the complainant in the Police Court, appeared to prosecute and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. (instructed by Mr. E. Davidson), defended.

Mr. Pollock first of all raised a preliminary objection, saying that the original indictment contained only one charge, being framed on the charge at the Police Court, but since then two indictments had been added.

The Hon. Attorney General stated that he wished to apply for the indictment to be amended by adding the other two counts.

Mr. Pollock argued that felonies and misdemeanours could not be put together on the same indictment.

His Lordship admitted that that was the practice at Home, but thought that it was not the local practice.

After the Hon. Attorney General has referred to a local ordinance on the point, his Lordship remarked that the point had been raised before and had been overruled. He could not allow the objection, but would note it.

Mr. Pollock then raised a further objection, saying that no less than seven different conversations were going to be put before the jury and that they were to be allowed a choice on which to convict. There should be a definite instance put before them only.

Some argument took place on this point also, and eventually his Lordship intimated that he would reserve his decision on the matter, the case to proceed meanwhile.

The prisoner was then charged, and pleaded not guilty.

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. E. O. French, H. Gittins, G. K. Haxton, J. McQuibbin, D. Murphy, S. Hidden, and S. R. Ismail.

In outlining the facts of the case, the Hon. Attorney General stated that the complainant was a Chinese doctor who had been in practice in Hongkong for several years. It was apparently the custom for Chinese doctors to advertise, and the complainant had advertised in Hongkong and Canton, but not in Kowloon or Macao.

On August 27 he saw in the Kowloon Free Press a certain paragraph relating to himself. It was on September 1 that the prisoner first called upon him in Hongkong, saying he was from the Macao Yat Po. He told the complainant that he ought to advertise in the Macao paper, but the complainant, who was not anxious to, said he would consider the matter. The prisoner then produced a copy of the Kowloon paper and said he would reproduce the damaging paragraph if an advertisement were not inserted. He demanded \$200.

The Hon. Attorney General then went on to read several letters that passed between the parties and told how the complainant informed the police that he was being threatened by the prisoner. It was arranged that when the prisoner came again, detectives would be near to arrest him. The prisoner did come again and still demanded the money. This money was paid over and the defendant was arrested, but not without a struggle. At that time he was found to have in his possession a resume of the paragraph which appeared in the Kowloon paper. The prisoner's defence was that he was canvassing for advertisements and that the complainant was annoyed about the delay there was in his advertisement appearing.

Evidence was then taken. The case was adjourned.

GERMAN LOSSES.

Figures of This Year's Fighting.

Paris, August 23.—The last issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article on the present state of the German Army which deserves special attention. Although it is unsigned, there are excellent reasons to believe that it comes from an exceptionally authoritative source. It shows that the German losses are increasing at an extraordinary rate.

What was the situation at the beginning of April last, just before the great Anglo-French push? The Germans had availed themselves of the winter season in order not only to refill their ranks by fresh drafts but actually to increase their army. By means of a drastic culling out of their man-power they had succeeded in rebuilding their reserves. An extension of the system which consists in suppressing every fourth regiment from each division had allowed them to create thirteen fresh divisions (from No. 231 upwards). They were even engaged in the process of forming a dozen others (from No. 251 upwards) consisting of regiments belonging to the 600 series. The writer of the article even suggests that the famous Hindenburg withdrawal in March was less intended to shorten the front than to postpone for three months, as the Germans hoped, the coming Allied offensive so as to allow the German command time to complete this reorganisation, which would have rendered it possible to contemplate a German offensive scale. By April 1 the enemy had already managed to concentrate behind the Western front a huge reserve of more than fifty divisions.

Now, it is already well known that the Anglo-French offensive in April came much earlier than Hindenburg had expected. Some military writers have pointed out that the German losses, as a result of the Anglo-French attack, were exceptionally high. I do not think, however, that anybody had yet distinctly shown that the rate of German losses, as compared with last year's, is steadily increasing in a way which must be disquieting to the German command.

The author of the article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* states that by the end of April the whole German reserve of fifty divisions had already been thrown into action. Moreover, the rest allotted to each German division, after it has been withdrawn from the firing line, is steadily becoming shorter, owing to the fact that each separate Allied attack is apparently more costly to the enemy than the preceding one.

Thus, the German divisions which were opposed to the British on April 9 had to be withdrawn from the trenches after six days, a period much shorter than the average last year on the Somme. After the French attack on April 18 the German divisions were withdrawn after four days only. They were used up within forty-eight hours at Meuse on June 7. The pressure is so acute that the German command scarcely takes the time necessary for re-forming the shattered units before sending them to another part of the front. For instance, the Second Division of the Prussian Guard, after having been cut up on the Plateau de Californie, on the Aisne, between May 5 and May 10, finds itself again in the lively sector near Le Haraz on May 15; the 28th Reserve Division is being relieved from the trenches near Orsenna on May 18 only to be thrown in again on the 25th on the Talon, opposite Verdun.

Striking as these facts may be, they do not entirely dispose of the case, for one might retort that perhaps the Germans are simply withdrawing their units from the battle before they have been completely used up. But the general figures given by the author of the article show conclusively that it is only as a result of their losses that the Germans have had to resort to this method. The ordinary proportion of men out of action for every single soldier was up to this year about four or five killed or wounded. The Allies having captured 250,000 Germans from April 9 up to July 1, the probable total loss would amount to that proportion, be

BISHOP BRENT.

To Lecture on Democracy To-morrow.

It will be learned with widespread interest that the Right Reverend Bishop C. E. Brent, D. D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands, has kindly consented to give an address to men only at the Theatre Royal to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 6 p.m. The subject of the address will be:—"Democracy; its Responsibilities and Privileges." With the exception of the front row of the stalls, all seats will be free and unreserved.

Bishop Brent is a remarkably forceful speaker and a most widely travelled man. He is known in practically all parts of the world, and it will be remembered that on the occasion of America's declaration of war he happened to be in London and preached a special war sermon at St. Paul's. Their Majesties the King and Queen being present. To-morrow's address has been rather hurriedly arranged, as Bishop Brent only arrived in the Colony yesterday. He is, we understand, on his way to the United States to engage in war work. It is hoped that the Theatre will be well filled to hear what should be an intensely interesting address.

Released on Bail.

The Chinese storekeeper of the a.s. St. Jacob was charged at the Magistracy this morning with stealing off the ship a quantity of rope, valued at \$50. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared to defend and the case was adjourned, defendant being released on \$250 bail.

Trade Openings.

Trade Enquiry List No. 78, issued by the U. S. Consulate, shows that American firms are seeking connections in Hongkong for leather and shoemaker supplies, condensed milk, steel hoops, general import and export, wooden shoes, artificial leathers, mohairs, automobile trimmings, dog, game and poultry supplies, American whisky, Franco 51 degrees Twaddle, refined oil and grease, fish oil, vegetable grease, and China wood oil.

250,000 or 300,000 men. But the actual German losses were, the writer believes, no fewer than 300,000 men as early as May 27. This figure does not include the losses sustained during the month of June either around Meuse, or on the Chemin des Dames, where the Kronprinz sacrificed thousands of men in the vain attempt to recapture the heights conquered by the French. A conservative estimate, in the opinion of the writer, would therefore put the total German losses, for the first three months of the 1917 campaign, at not less than 450,000 or 500,000 men. One need not wonder that the new divisions which were in the process of being formed early in April were scattered almost at once, the regiments of the 600 series being used as drafts for refilling the ranks of the destroyed units.

These statements, the accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt, are particularly comforting in the light of present events. There is little doubt that, however costly the first three months have been to the German Army, the present combined British and French offensives in the north and near Verdun must be accelerating the rate of the German losses. There is no mystery about all this, as the intensity of our artillery fire, both in the British and the French Army, is becoming deadlier every day. And the most disquieting feature of the situation, from the German point of view, is that while the German losses are increasing, they are being gradually reduced in the ranks of the Allies.

The conclusion is obvious, to all those who are aware that Germany is already engaged in a series of desperate attempts to secure peace before her military resources are utterly exhausted. The Stockholm and Rome moves are nothing but the diplomatic camouflage of the new military situation. One may well expect to witness some other manoeuvre of the same nature before long, Phillips Miller in the Observer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.

A WAR QUERY.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—As a reader of your good paper, will you kindly allow me a little space, as a "tree" "Allegory" to point out what a funny world this is? I have this morning your paper of 19th inst. and I have read with pleasure of "A Cafe Incident." That local resident was certainly a good and true partisan of this war. But what about the "Leader" Turkish cigarettes? Are we not fighting the savage Turks also? Have we forgotten the Armenian Massacres? I am sure we don't need to apply the name "Turkish" to show a good grade of cigarettes. Thanking you, dear sir, for your kindness, and trusting you will take my side.

Yours etc.

"UN ALLEATO."

Canton, Oct. 20, 1917.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of the 21st instant as follows:—

A communication has been made by the Provincial Treasurer to the Taohun, stating that he has had the utmost difficulty in supplying the \$100,000 required for the Navy, and that unless matters improve he will have to seek instructions regarding the future.

The Civil Governor has refused the petition for the establishing of Pak Kuo Pui lotteries in Kwangtung Province, saying it will have the result of robbing poor people of cash. It is stated, however, that the Taohun intends granting the monopoly to a syndicate provided the latter will take over the San Pui lottery from the present monopolist, who has not paid the required taxes to the Government.

An important telegram from the Taohun to the commander at Hingchow in Hunan, says he has received information from the Japanese Consul on the Japanese to the effect that the Japanese who was captured by the troops at the place mentioned is a tourist, possessing a passport, and not a spy on behalf of Taohun. Fu Liang-shan, the man therefore, is set free.

It has been decided to despatch five armies to Hingchow, one of which is to be commanded by Luk Yu-kwong, a son of Luk Wing-tung.

The Provincial Authority intends to settle affairs at Waichow in a peaceful manner. The chief instigator of the trouble is said to be Hung Sui-lun, who was concerned in a case at Hongkong some two years ago and who, after several months, was discharged, as he was considered a political offender.

HONGKONG MEAT SHORTAGE.

During the past few days there has been rather a shortage of meat in Hongkong, several residents to-day being unable to obtain any supplies from the market. We gather that this is due to the destruction of a considerable number of carcasses of cattle, by order of the authorities. It appears that in the usual course of examination of the animals, a number were found suffering from disease and therefore ordered to be destroyed. This has naturally created a shortage in supplies.

Rose Fund.

As we go to press, a further list of subscriptions to the Lady May Rose Fund comes to hand, bringing the total to \$12,915.44 and 650.

Catholic Services.

We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop D. Foxton that, in accordance with the wishes of His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, there will be a Triduum of Application in the Cathedral on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 25th, 26th and 27th instant, at 5.30 p.m. The Rev. Father Jose Olimaco of Macao will preach on each of the three days. On Sunday, the 27th, there will be General Communion for the children in which all their relatives are asked to participate in order to gain the special indulgence granted in this connection.

DISTRESS IN BELGIUM.

Due to Lack of Ships.

Lack of ships to carry an adequate supply of foodstuffs to Belgium during the last few months has caused the mortality in the industrial centres in that country and Northern France to rise from 15 to 65 per thousand, and recent cable dispatches report the whole population as showing pitiful signs of under-nourishment, according to a statement made in New York to the Associated Press by Mr. Prentiss Gray, of the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Confirming the announcement that negotiations have been suspended between the Relief Commission and the Dutch Government in the hope that some of the grain in ships now held in American ports might be obtained for Belgium, Mr. Gray said, it was found that the cargo had so far deteriorated that only a minor part was of any value as human food, and the balance could be used only for animal fodder. The discovery was a severe blow to the Commission, which expected that some 6,000 tons of grain would be available. The Commission hopes that through the assistance of various Governments, shipping may be provided to relieve the critical situation in the occupied territory. The Shipping Board is making every effort to supplement the relief fleet with American shipping and one boat has already been assigned to that service. The French Government has assigned two steamers, and it is hoped by the Commission that the northern neutrals, who have a surplus of shipping now lying idle in their own and foreign ports, will recognize the seriousness of the Belgian situation and provide transportation.

If the Belgian and French people are to be kept alive during the coming winter, the Commission asserts, the Commission must be supplied with 220,000 tons of shipping, or about forty-five steamers of average size. The fleet at present, because of the great loss immediately after the outbreak of the submarine war, consists of less than twenty steamers.

NEURALGIC PAINS.

Shooting pains in the head with giddiness, noises in the ears, and tenderness of the scalp, pains in the neck and shoulders or extending down the arms to the hands, these are the most common symptoms of neuralgia.

There are a number of causes of neuralgia. It is most common in families whose members have nervous dispositions, and it is very often a result of anemia, or lack of blood.

Hot applications give temporary relief in neuralgia and should be used. They cannot cure the trouble, because the pain is the cry that the under-nourished nerve is making and it will not be quieted until the nerve is fed. The only way to reach the nerve with nourishment is through the blood. That is why this blood so frequently leads to neuralgia. When the blood becomes thin the nerve lacks nourishment. Build up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, and so supply to it the elements that the nerve needs; you then begin to correct the neuralgia. Dr. Williams' pink pills are sold by most druggists, also post free, one bottle \$1.50, six for \$8, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 N. Second St., Philadelphia.

DEFEND YOURSELF

against the ill of Constipation by the occasional use of

PINKETTES

the dainty little pink nature laxative which gently and completely melts away the hard, dry, sticky, headachey, and irritating mass of waste matter that accumulates in the bowels. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, 96 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. 60 cents the small, post free.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN THE GULF OF RIGA.

London, October 20.

As to the fate of the Russian Fleet, apparently twenty warships are bottled up in Moon Sound. This is serious owing to the shallowness of the waters and the narrow passages of Moon Sound, and the likelihood of the ability of the German Baltic Fleet, which has its base at Kronstadt, did not participate in the battle but may now attempt the rescue of the cut-off squadron. The land operations depend on the German intentions in occupying Moon Island, as the partial destruction of the land fortresses and the narrowness of the Sound, which is six by ten miles, enables the landing of troops on the mainland from Moon under cover of the naval guns which outrange those remaining on the land batteries.

Details of the battle show that part of the enemy squadron in this region—two gunboats and several torpedo-boats—entered the Straits, north of Moon Sound, and bombarded the islands between the islands of Oesel and Moon. Simultaneously the enemy made a great air attack, unsuccessfully bombing Koisaste and Russian ships. There were several air combats in the morning. Enemy battleships cruised during the day and bombarded the coast south and south-west of Dag, while numerous mine sweepers were busy near Dag following enemy ships engaged, first, in the region of Tagilicht. The battle-cruiser Moltke, two Kaiser battleships, sixty torpedo-boats, mine sweepers and three submarines participated and, secondly, in the region of Soledund and west of the mouth of the Koorer, twenty torpedo-boats, twenty mine sweepers and small craft took part. Thirdly, in the Gulf of Riga there were two or more Keenig battleships, six light cruisers, many torpedo-boats, small craft and two submarines. Fourthly, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland there were three Kaiser battleships. Thus the entire Third and Fourth Squadrons of the High Seas Fleet and probably the Fifth Squadron were engaged—otherwise, two thirds of the whole enemy fleet. The enemy ships entered Moon Sound on Wednesday and bombarded Moon Island furiously, assisted by aircraft. The Russian troops at Oesel were taken prisoner. The situation on Thursday remained unchanged. In an engagement between torpedo-boats in the Baltic Islands region two of the enemy torpedo-boats were blown up in the minefields. Zeppelins, on Wednesday night, appeared in the Gulf of Riga and Finland and bombed Pernau, killing ten civilians. The Russian crews were very brave throughout the fighting.

TEA BONDED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

London, October 20.

It is officially stated that there were 36,418,000 pounds of tea bonded in the United Kingdom on September 30 compared with 118,663,000 on the same date last year.

RUSSIA'S SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Petrograd, October 20.

A good deal of opposition is developing, especially among the Extremists, to the proposed transfer of the Government to Moscow. Although the final decision rests with the Provisional Government, which meets to-day at Petrograd, the Government is continuing its preparations for the removal of the principal Government departments.

M. Kerensky has gone to the front.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

London, October 20.

An important debate is proceeding in the French Chamber on an interpellation moved by a Republican, supported by a Socialist, criticising the Government's general policy at home and abroad. M. Painlevé, the Premier, replying, dwelt on the difficulties, especially in the supply of transport and because of strikes that had suddenly confronted the Government. He reiterated the war aims of France, emphasising its resolution to prosecute the war, whatever the outcome of the battles until Alsace-Lorraine were restored.

Paris, October 21.

In the course of the debate in the Chamber, M. Painlevé referred to his recent visit to London and said that Anglo-French unity had never been closer. Plans were considered in regard to details as if not for two but for one army concerned. He reminded the Chamber that Mr. Lloyd George, for the first time, had officially declared that Great Britain would stand beside France till Alsace-Lorraine was restored. These facts showed that in the national defence the Government had done its duty. He declared that the idea of a separate peace had never presented itself to the Government. He believed that the power of the Allies when wholly co-ordinated would be crushing.

The Chamber supported the Government by 368 to 95.

London, October 20.

The Times Paris correspondent says that if M. Painlevé is defeated in the Chamber, M. Barthou may be Premier with M. Painlevé Minister for War.

THE AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

London, October 20.

It is officially stated that in yesterday night's air raid 27 persons were killed and 53 injured, and that there was some material damage done to houses and business premises.

The alarm was given yesterday evening, which was eerily and moonless. People sought shelter promptly but the traffic was uninterrupted. The sound of occasional distant gunfire was heard, but nothing happened till a solitary bomb three hours later exploded. A correspondent says the explosion extinguished lamps and shattered the glass of buildings. Everyone was waiting to hear the boom of the anti-aircraft guns and experience a shower of shrapnel with the guns, which were silent. The general impression prevailed that a new trap was being laid for the raiders. Unofficial reports describe Zeppelins crossing the East Anglian coasts and proceeding inland, dropping bombs both going and coming.

GERMANY'S NEW WAR LOAN.

Amsterdam, October 20.

From Berlin it is announced that subscriptions to the new War Loan amount to 12,432 million marks, excluding subscriptions from the front.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

London, October 20.

The Times says that the Minister of Education, Professor H. A. L. Fisher, will represent the India Office during the absence in India of Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India. Professor Fisher will not occupy himself with Departmental routine, but will be in close touch with Lord Selkirk, the Under-Secretary.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA AND ALLIED SHIPPING.

Washington, October 20.

The Shipping Board has ordered that twenty steel cargo ships of from 3,500 to 8,000 tons, now being built to the order of British and French firms, be placed at the disposal of the French Government. The first ten will be loaded in thirty days. The Shipping Board has arranged to take over French steel sailing ships, aggregating 400,000 tons, and now operating in the South American trade, between South America and the United States, where the seas are safer for sailing ships.

THE SUPPLY OF TEA.

London, October 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Parker stated that the shortage of tea was due to the restrictions of imports in the early months of the year. Lord Kitchener had now arranged with the Shipping Controller for adequate imports and it was hoped that the situation would improve towards the end of the year. The arrangements would mean that all imports would be made on behalf of the Government and that prices and profits were being controlled at all stages. Steps were being taken to secure an adequate distribution of supplies.

DEPORTATION AND DISMISSAL OF GERMANS AT LARACHE.

London, October 20.

The Times Tannier correspondent says that twenty-eight Germans have been deported from Larache to Spain, and that two others employed at the Custom House have been dismissed. There has been no signalling, which had been previously nightly repeated, since their exodus.

SPANISH OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

London, October 20.

It is reported that General Jordana, High Commissioner to Spanish Morocco, has resigned.

THE DISORDER IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

London, October 20.

A telegram from Odessa states that the disorder is increasing in Southern Russia. Two hundred brigands despoiled and robbed a train near Vladikavkaz and killed and wounded a hundred passengers.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF THE TURKS.

London, October 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hope, replying to Mr. Hume-Williams, said the Government had continually pressed Turkey to improve the lot of British prisoners, but it cannot be said improvement had resulted. A large number of able-bodied prisoners had been, however, transferred to working camps on the Bagdad Railway, east of Aleppo, to work under the Railway Construction Company, with whom the Netherlands Minister at Constantinople had been able to make arrangements for their better feeding and clothing, as it will be to the Company's interest to maintain the health of the prisoners. It is hoped the change will be for their benefit. No permission had been given for visits by the Geneva Red Cross, but the Netherlands Minister obtained leave to send a member of his staff to visit the camps; not indeed to report on the condition of the prisoners, but to ascertain the amount of winter clothing required.

"OUR DAY" FUND.

London, October 21.

It is announced that the cash donations promised to the Red Cross "Our Day" Fund amount to £700,000 sterling, including over half a million sterling from Overseas. This is exclusive of street collections and sales.

Egypt's contribution to "Our Day" Fund, so far amounts to £118,887 sterling.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S POSITION.

London, October 20.

The Daily Chronicle withdraws its former statement that Lord Northcliffe is relinquishing the Chairmanship of the British Commission to the United States.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, October 20.

A French communiqué states:—On the Aisne Front there was a fairly violent artillery action in the sector at Mennigien Farm. Strong enemy patrols which attempted to reach the lines, were repulsed with appreciable losses. On the right bank of the Meuse an artillery duel was lively to the north of Brionvaux and the Bois de Xantiers.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was artillery activity to the north of Lens and between Tower Hamlets and the Ypres-Railway railway; and reciprocal artillery firing north-east of Ypres.

A HISTORICAL PORT

A Magnate of the Double Diamond, David, to drink the health of Mr. Linkwater.

Charles Dickens "Nicholas Nickleby" Chap. XXXVII.

DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT

Established 1715.

This Brand has been shipped without interruption for the last 100 years, and is the property of MORGAN BROTHERS, London & Export.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$320

North China b. \$115

Unions n. \$300

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$72

Steamboats aa. \$173

Indos (Def.) b. \$18

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells n. 1076

Ferries n. \$23

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$85

Malabons b. \$23

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. 14

Raubas a. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urais n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$35

Kowloon Docks b. \$120

Shai Docks b. 73

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$80

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. n. \$88

H'phreys Est. n. \$5.75

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands s. 74

West Points n. \$85

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 155

Kung Yiks b. 151

Shai Cottons b. 114

Yangtzepeos b. 534

Orientals b. 304

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes b. \$61

China Light & P. sa. \$4.20

Providents n. \$7.25

Dairy Farms b. x. d. \$214

Green Islands b. \$7.35

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes b. \$30

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.50

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 80

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons b. \$41

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$23

CORRECTED TO MONDAY

OCTOBER 22, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/734

30 d/s Demand 2/776

60 d/s Demand 2/814

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 1214

T/T Japan 1214

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 63

T/T Java 1474

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 3.66

Demand, Paris 3.664

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/876

4 m/s. D/E 2/9

6 m/s. D/E 2/94

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/94

30 d/s. San Francisco 644

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 3.81

6 m/s. France 3.86

Demand, Germany 634

Demand, New York 634

T/T Bombay Nom.

Demand, Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 1214

Demand, Singapore 1124

On Haichong 444 prem.

On Saigon 444 prem.

On Bangkok 584

Sovereign 745 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.20

Bar Silver, per oz. 424

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB. \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 344 dir.

Hing... 10 344

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 344 prem.

Hongkong 10 344

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 3% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.

General Manager: A. J. Fournet.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SINGAPORE.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bank of Montreal & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1900 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

6.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.30 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.00 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

2.30 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

3.30 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

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6.30 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

7.00 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.

